

Alabama.

Crime - 1921.

THE CONVICTS AND THE TREASURY.

The Montgomery Advertiser

For nearly twenty years, the so-called convict lease system has been a paramount issue at every session of the Alabama Legislature. The present special session there are no individual cases of abuse. It is no exception; the system of hiring out between guards and foremen and convicts. convicts again bobs up. It bobs up and The rules laid down by the Department are demands immediate attention, with all the drawn in a broad and charitable spirit, members of the Legislature believing that and with the welfare of the convict kept in it had been finally settled when the alleged mind. Intelligent and capable representatives of the State government are concession, the bill to take effect on January 1st. stantly investigating the mines at which the convicts work.

What is the matter with that question? Under the direction of the State, hand. Why is it continually rising and defying any some. modern barracks have been erected solution? Why, after it was disposed of at all these camps, and these barracks are and set aside as fully adjusted, does it under the continual supervision of the again appear? Because sentimentalists and State. These barracks are as clean and theorists have ignored and glossed over sanitary as human ingenuity can make facts, made unconscious misstatements and them. They are cleaner than the accom- deluded themselves with illusions. They modations at mines worked by free labor. abolished a lease system which never existed It is taken as a matter of course, for in- and because of reasons which had no stancce, that the bathing facilities should foundations. They set out to help the best be equal to the best in the mining treated convicts of any State of the South district. The food must be ample and the and prepared to lose to the State from cooking good. The State has manifested a seven hundred thousand to a million dol- lars which the tax-payers would have to replace.

The convict lease system in the correct meaning of that term does not exist, be- cause the convicts themselves never pass out of the care and guardianship of the State. The State contracts, with certain mine owners in competitive bidding to let those mine owners have the labor of convicts, while the State guarantees, guards them, cares for them and gives them medical treatment. At no time are the persons and liberty of the convict com- mitted to the care of any person or company who has a selfish interest in what their labor may produce. The mine owner can get the benefit of their labor by paying the State for it, but he can not assume any sort of charge over them, as the repre- sentatives of the State are supreme in all that pertains to the convicts.

Now how are they treated? There has been a lot of inexcusable statements as to how the convicts are cared for and made to work in the mines. A lot of people with the best intentions in the world, have been made to believe that the convicts are overworked, that they are oppressed and abused. Such statements are not made to people who know how the hiring system is managed, and they are not made by people who have visited the barracks at the convict worked mines. They are not made to representatives of the State, who draw fixed salaries from the Convict De-

partment and are not concerned as to what the convicts earn. These men know better.

For a long term of years, we know, after practical observation, that the Convict Department of Alabama has been managed in a humane and generous manner. Constant watchfulness is exercised to see that

road had to take the weather in the open for the State by their labor, than to compel in the day-time and obtain a precarious honest and law-abiding tax-payers to labor shelter in a cage at night. Moreover, as still harder for money to support the con- might have been expected, escapes were far more numerous than under the old system.

The county officials discovered to their sorrow that, as Representative Long de- clared Wednesday, it cost three times as much to build good roads with convicts as with free labor. Every county in Alabama wants good roads, but many of them have learned by experience that they could not afford to pay the price of having them built by convicts. Any reader of The Advertiser's want and sale advertising column, could have picked up half a dozen good bargains in road building machinery and convict cages from counties which had tried the road working experiment and had enough of it, and was offering the equipment for sale.

But the Legislature decided to abolish the hiring system, and to answer the ques- tion, "What are you going to do with the convicts" by erecting a modern prison in which they could be given industrial em- ployment. That large structure is now under way on the outskirts of Montgomery; it will not be ready for occupancy by January 1st. The cost of that large build- ing, by the way, will be defrayed from the earnings of the hired convicts and the tax-payers will not be directly assessed for it. But how long it would take for the convicts making goods for sale to earn enough profit to put up another institution like it, is a matter that nobody could prophesy about.

As the convict question stands today, the big building for the penitentiary is uncom- pleted. The Legislature, by its previous action, has made it mandatory upon the State officials to stop hiring out the con- victs and employ them in some other manner. This will automatically deprive the State of a revenue, which, in good years, amounts to a million dollars. It is not even certain that under the new system the convicts will be self-supporting. This is seri- ously doubted. Informed men say that it is extremely probable that the tax-payers will be assessed for the support of the con- victs, instead of the able-bodied convicts not only supporting themselves, but con- tributing to the treasury. We recall when the hiring system was under consideration at the first session some people of good intent, asked indignantly, "Would you have the State make money out of the con- victs?" Why not? There is nothing revolt- ing in the thought that an able-bodied criminal should support himself and actual- ly do what he has never done before, con- tribute to the State treasury. We would far rather see the convicts earning money

time of storm and rain, the convicts on the

The Convict Department through Repre- sentative Dansby has, in a House Bill, re- quested authority to continue the present hiring system until the new penitentiary could be completed. This is the least the Legislature can do. A refusal would be in- explicable and a refusal would greatly jam the business of the State. Representative Long, of Butler, has gone still farther and introduced a bill to repeal the repeal of the hiring system. The Long bill would have the effect of allowing county officials to con- tinue their authority over county convicts and to assure the continuation of the hiring system.

The House Committee on Penitentiaries occasioned some surprise by preferring the Long bill over the Dansby bill and recom- mending its passage. The House members, it develops, have come to consider more seriously the financial affairs of the State than they did at the first session, when they voted to abolish a million-dollar con- tribution to the State treasury.

YOUNG PRISONERS

ARE IN MAJORITY

Montgomery Advertiser

283 From 21 to 25 years While

Only 16 of State's Convicts

Are Over 65

11/19/21

According to figures compiled in the office of the state warden general, 1,106 convicts were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary in Alabama during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1921. Of this number, 283 were between the ages of 21 and 25 years. Two hundred and twenty were between the ages of 16 and 20 years, while 16 were more than 66 years old.

A list showing the number of prison- ers sentenced during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1921, divided into classes in accordance with their age at the time of conviction, follows:

16 to 20 years	220
21 to 25 years	283
26 to 30 years	167
31 to 35 years	105
36 to 40 years	97
41 to 45 years	64
46 to 50 years	80
51 to 55 years	46
56 to 60 years	17
61 to 65 years	11
66 and over	16

PROHIBITION SENTENCES IN ALABAMA LEAD

Montgomery Advertiser

348 Prohibition Sentences Out of 1,106

Prison Sentences Past

Year in State

Advertiser

More persons went to prison in Alabama for violating the prohibition law than for any other offense during the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1921, records on file in the state warden general's office show. Of the total of 1,106 prisoners received in the penitentiary, 348 were convicted for violation of the prohibition law of the state.

A total of 186 were convicted of grand larceny, 185 for burglary, 69 for murder in the second degree, 63 for manslaughter in the first degree, 54 for assault to murder, and 50 for forgery.

The offenses for which the 1,106 prisoners were sent to the penitentiary and the number received at the penitentiary for each offense, follow:

Arson, first degree	2
Arson, second degree	3
Assault to murder by poisoning	1
Assault to rayish	8
Assault to rob	5
Assault to murder and larceny	1
Assault to murder	54
Aiding prisoner to escape	1
Burglary of railroad car	1
Bigamy	6
Burglary	185
Buying, receiving or concealing stolen property	5
Carnal knowledge	7
Embezzlement	4
Forgery	50
False pretense	13
Grand larceny	186
Larceny from person	3
Incest	6
Manslaughter, first degree	63
Murder, first degree	43
Murder, second degree	69
Placing obstruction on railroad track	1
Perjury	1
Rape	4
Robbery	29
Seduction	5
Selling mortgaged property ..	2
Violating prohibition law	348
Total	1,106

Crime - 1921.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY AND THE CONVICT

~~Convict Industries.~~

The Advertiser commends the wisdom of Governor Kilby and Warden-General Feagin, of the Convict Department, in taking the bold step of consolidating the prison facilities for the State and establishing them near the outskirts of Montgomery, in preparation for a sweeping change to be made the first of January, 1923, when the abolition of the convict lease system takes effect.

The State has secured, under most reasonable terms, an ideal location for its prison activities. The property in question is a part of the site of Camp Sheridan, a site pierced by two railroads, the Western and the Seaboard, and a little more than three miles from the heart of the city of Montgomery. It is a high and healthy location, and it is convenient to an ample supply of water and electricity. Above all else, however, it is under the eyes of the State officials who will be charged with the called lease system has been inaugurated gether probable. What is more significant, administration of the new convict system, the department has returned into the State however, to the tax payers throughout the which will demand far more from the Treasury a substantial profit.

representatives of the States in the future. That profit will disappear when the new tax money will be taken from the treasury than it has in the past. Moreover, not only system goes into effect on January 1st. to make the change or erect the buildings, is the State government and its central 1923. Unless the officials of the State plan All this will be done from the profits of authority lodged in Montgomery, but the well and wisely, not only will the State the department which are now in sight, city is the natural center of the State. It convicts not bring in a profit, but they will The real purpose of the new plan of conv is peculiarly equipped with railroads to constitute a financial burden, for the tax solidation is to take care in advance that serve a great business industry, as the new payers to bear. Of all solutions of the convict system will be.

The State in the past has been somewhat unfortunate in its business investments for which will make the tax payers support the Convict Department; this is not said criminals in absolute idleness. with any purpose to criticize past officials. A few years ago we witnessed a wide of the Convict Department; above all it is spread agitation for the working of convicts on the public roads. Georgia com- who had nothing to do with the invest- mitted herself to that solution of the ques- ments made by the State, but who had to tion. Many counties in Alabama—all struggle along with business conditions as counties have had the right to work their they found them. In the light of experi- convicts on the road—turned to this plan ence, it must be admitted that several in- But that plan has failed, and its failure vestments made many years ago in perma- can not be denied. Counties which adopted nent property for the Convict Department, it have abandoned it and the bankrupt con were unwise and unprofitable.

Nearly twenty years ago Governor Jelks, testimony as to the practicability of em- pursuing an intelligent business policy, ploying the convicts on the roads. pointed out some of these mistakes and Wisely looking into the future the offi- urged that certain property for the use of cials charged with the administration of the Convict Department be sold and a the convict system asked themselves this

change made in the system of supervising question, "What can we do with the con- in a trade and, while getting not as much the convicts and administering the convicts of the State, to prevent them from as it paid for the land, got a moderate price convict property. The Legislature was im- being a burden on the tax payers of the for a considerable portion of old Camp pressed by his recommendations and ap- State, and to prevent a deficit in the State's Sheridan. The negotiations were under- proved proposed sales, but the opportunity funds where we have heretofore had a taken with the convictions that the cen- for the favorable sale of such property did not present itself and the present lease system, profitable to the State and bene- ficial to the convicts, notwithstanding what has been said of it, was instituted before the sales were effected.

The last Legislature, after many years of agitation in Alabama, determined upon the abolition of the so-called lease system, under which convicts had been worked by the department.

the State in privately owned mines. It is of no avail to argue now as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the change; it is now an accomplished fact. Until now and since the Jelks administration the Convict De- partment has been the source of a consider- able revenue to the State. In years previous to this system the department had be in the neighborhood of half a million

turned up with a deficit; but since the so-dollars—a statement which seems alto- called lease system has been inaugurated gether probable. What is more significant, administration of the new convict system, the department has returned into the State however, to the tax payers throughout the which will demand far more from the Treasury a substantial profit.

That profit will disappear when the new tax money will be taken from the treasury than it has in the past. Moreover, not only system goes into effect on January 1st. to make the change or erect the buildings, is the State government and its central 1923. Unless the officials of the State plan All this will be done from the profits of authority lodged in Montgomery, but the well and wisely, not only will the State the department which are now in sight, city is the natural center of the State. It convicts not bring in a profit, but they will The real purpose of the new plan of conv is peculiarly equipped with railroads to constitute a financial burden, for the tax solidation is to take care in advance that serve a great business industry, as the new payers to bear. Of all solutions of the convict system will be.

problem of caring for the convicts, none is so wrong or so reprehensible as a system which will make the tax payers support the Convict Department; this is not said criminals in absolute idleness.

being a burden on the tax payers of the for a considerable portion of old Camp State, and to prevent a deficit in the State's Sheridan. The negotiations were under- taken with the convictions that the cen- tralization of the activities of the Convict Department in Montgomery would redound to the material benefits of the city. The progress, the consolidation of the manu- facturing business and industrial interests Advertiser shares this conviction.

We are convinced that the city will be of the State, in a centrally located place, materially benefitted by the building activi- ties, the establishment of a series of con-

venienties, the establishment of convict industries in Montgomery. The business men of Montgomery seem to be heartily of the same opinion. Nor do we

believe that the establishment of these interests and industries will in any way lower the moral tone of the city, or its record for freedom from crimes of violence. We see no reason to believe that the location of a big enterprise of this character will affect in any way the law-abiding standards of the city.

We suspect that the citizens of Chisholm are unduly alarmed over the erection of a prison, more than a mile from that suburban community. The growing and beautiful community of Dalraida will be much nearer the institution, and Capitol Heights, another beautiful suburb, will not only be nearer, but, it will be on the direct line of communication between Montgomery and the institution. Apprehension, expressed in the Chisholm mass meeting, will prove to be groundless, and we do not take any stock in the argument of a few Montgomery people, a very few, that the institution may ultimately affect the orderly and even life of the city of Montgomery. We believe that in the establishment of the prison a forward step has been taken and that far-sighted business men should not hesitate to say so.

The State has made a good trade with the city. The admirable site selected by the War Department for the training camp of a division in the American army ceased to become remunerative in any way after the soldiers left for France. The city, to get the camp here, bought that site for the benefit of the government. It was valuable property; it jutted on the city limits of Montgomery. But it did not bring in any money. It was made up of good farming land, but after the soldiers had lived on it cut it up and used it, it was no longer good for even farming land. The city government wisely met the State half way

PRISON INSPECTOR FILES REPORT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR 1920

Montgomery Advertiser
Report Shows Commitments For Past Fiscal Year Outnumber Preceding Year; State Spends \$97,786.90 Feeding

2/13/21 Prisoners For Same Period

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1920, 2,836 more prisoners were committed to Alabama jails than during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1919, according to a report on the two year period ending September 30, 1920, filed with Governor Kilby, Friday, by Dr. Glenn Andrews, state prison inspector. The report also states that during the year 1919-20 a total of 21,191 persons were committed to various jails within the state; prisoners in jail brought over from the previous year numbered 736, while the total number of prisoners confined in jails during the year was 21,297. In feeding these prisoners the sum of \$97,786.90 was expended.

The cost to the state for feeding prisoners in the Montgomery county jail during the fiscal year 1919-20 is placed at \$4,231.40. The feed bills in both Mobile and Jefferson counties were higher than in Montgomery, however, the report showing that the cost to the state for feeding prisoners in the Jefferson county jail during the same period was \$13,354.20 and in Mobile \$7,934.10. The report also shows that 1,686 prisoners were confined in the Montgomery county jail at various times during 1920 as compared with 1,698 in 1919. In Jefferson county, however, it is shown that 5,995 persons were confined in the county jail in 1920 as compared with 4,423 in 1919.

During the year ending September 30, 1919, it is shown that two prisoners escaped from the Montgomery county jail. There were no escapes from this jail, however, in 1920.

Of the 4,424 prisoners who were either confined in jail or out on bond, on March 31, 1920, the report states 923 were charged with violating the prohibition law, 554 for grand larceny, distilling 297, homicide 235, assault to murder 220. Other offenders were charged with various offenses from carrying a concealed weapon to disturbing public worship and gaming.

Dr. Andrews states that a distinctly disturbing feature of the report is the youthfulness of many of the offenders. In 37 counties, he says, the minimum age of those apprehended was placed between 14 and 20 years, and in 13 counties from 21 to 30 years. In 21 counties the maximum age was given as 30 years and in 14 counties as 35 years.

He also states that on March 31, 1920 a statement that there had been an increase in crime in their respective counties, during the past year, was made by 28 sheriffs; 28 stated there had been a decrease and eight said there was no difference. However, it is said, eleven sheriffs stated that the increase in crime was greatest among the white people; eight among the negroes; 28 that it was among both races alike, thus indicating a tendency toward an increase in lawlessness in 45 counties.

CRIME DECREASES HERE IN FEBRUARY

Montgomery Advertiser
Report of Police Department Shows Liquor Violations Head

3/9/21

An exceptionally good showing was made by the Montgomery Police Department for the month of February, as shown in the monthly report of Bert S. Fitzpatrick, secretary to Chief W. H. Taylor. Although there were 410 arrests made there was a considerable shortage of crime in the city as quite a large number of these arrests were for minor offenses.

A review of the more important criminal cases shows that a comparatively small number existed. There were only three arrests made for murder, three for burglary and larceny, one for assault to murder, three for forgery, and five for embezzlement.

Much activity is shown in the enforcement of the prohibition laws and during the month 288 cases were docketed on this charge. This is the result of a campaign staged by the department with the determination of breaking up liquor traffic in this city.

Of the 410 arrests, 164 were white persons and 246 negroes; 146 of these white people were men and 18 women, 208 negro men and 38 women; 189 were married persons and 221 single.

The day in the week on which most of these arrests were made was Sunday, an average of 73 being credited on this day. Tuesday came next with 65, Monday 63, Saturday 61, Friday 60, Wednesday 47, and Tuesday 41.

There were six different countries represented among the persons arrested; 400 of these were citizens of the United States, one of Germany, two of Greece, one of Poland, three of Russia, and three of Turkey.

The occupations of the people arrested cover a wide scope of endeavor and in the number are, sailors, soldiers, chorus girls, Rabbis, students and many others.

Of the cases made the following disposition was made of them in the Recorder's Court by Judge William R. Brassell: 169 were fined, 54 dismissed, 13 bound over, 15 appealed, 6 continued, 48 discharged and 23 not pressed. The amount of fines assessed by the recorder in these cases was \$3,662.50, of this amount \$2,942 was collected and turned over to the city treasurer, \$10.50 for pound fees and 704 days of labor were furnished

by prisoners.

The report shows good work on the part of the detective force of the department. From the arrests by this branch a total of \$1,830 was brought into the city treasury and the value of property recovered and returned to the rightful owners was \$1,075. The average number of arrests made by each detective was 14.

PRISON REPORT SHOWS OVER 2,000 CONVICTS CONFINED IN ALABAMA

Montgomery Advertiser
There were on Tuesday, April 13, 1921, a total of 2,609 convicts confined at the state's various prisons and prison camps, or some 300 more than on the same date in 1920, according to State Warden General William F. Feagin. Of the 2,609 prisoners, 660 are white persons and 1,949 are negroes. A total of 118 of the prisoners are women, eight of whom are white and the remainder negroes.

Warden General Feagin stated, the prisoners are divided among the prisons and prison camps as follows:

Aldrich 324; Banner 416; Belle Ellen 251; Flat Top 471; Prison Farm No. 4 98; River Falls, 170; Speigner 525; and Wetumpka, 275.

In addition to these there are 12 convicts employed as "trustees" at the state capitol.

FEAGIN ISSUES BOOK REGARDING CONVICTS

A booklet containing the names, descriptions, and in practically all cases, the photographs of 88 convicts who escaped from the state's various prisons and prison camps during the years 1919 and 1920, has just been issued by Warden General William F. Feagin. This booklet also contains information concerning the crime for which each of the escapees listed were convicted, and the county in which their offense was committed.

Copies will be mailed to officers of the law throughout the country, so that they may be on the lookout for the "wanted" men. Of the convicts listed 39 are white men and 49 negro men.

BUTLER NEGROES ARE HELD IN JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser
Negroes Charged With Attempt to Murder Mrs. Moore, Unable

to Make Bond

6/23/21

GREENVILLE, June 22—Lichten Bogan, Mary McCombs, and Bennie Hartley three negroes being held charged with poisoning Mrs. J. F. Moore wife of a white planter near Greenville were given a preliminary hearing before Judge Stockton today. The negroes were allowed bail, but up to date they have been unable to make it and they are still confined in the Butler county jail with a formal charge of attempt to murder pending against them.

SOVIET RULE DECLARED BY INMATES OF TWO COUNTY JAILS IN ALABAMA

Prison Inspector on Tour of Inspection Finds "Kangaroo" Disciplinary Measures Existing and Issues Orders *Montgomery Advertiser* That Such Be Discontinued *5/15/21*

Enforcement by prisoners of their set of prison rules upon those not conforming to them was found to obtain in both the Limestone and Madison county jails in the course of inspections carried out during the month of April, according to a report on these inspections just submitted to Governor Kilby by State Prison Inspector Dr. Glenn Andrews. In each instance, it is announced, the practice was ordered discontinued at once.

The disciplinary method employed by prisoners at the Limestone county jail, the report states, was the administering of a certain number of "licks" with a strap to the prisoner disobeying the regulations adopted by the prisoners themselves. It is further

stated that this practice had resulted in the Limestone county jail, in one of the prisoners being injured by the bite of another, who was resisting the punishment. At the Madison county jail, it is stated, leather straps, three or four in number, attached to heavy wooden handles were found in the prisoners' possession and were taken and given to the jailor.

It is stated in the report, however, that the Limestone county jail was found in a very satisfactory condition, with the exception of the plumbing which has been giving trouble but will be repaired. The prisoners were well disciplined and seemed contented, no complaint of food or treatment being made. The Madison county jail was found clean, the report says. The bedding and cells were in good condition and the prisoners were clean in appearance and were orderly.

At the Mobile county jail, the inspector reports, general conditions showed some improvement over that of the last inspection, but cells, corridors and hall-ways were unsatisfactory. The attention of those in charge was called to this it is stated and a general cleaning up was inaugurated. It is also stated, that "upon the second day of the inspection, the beds, bedding, floors, cages, etc., were found to be in a very satisfactory condition." There was improvement also in the discipline and cleanliness of the prisoners the Inspector states.

The waste shown on the food sheet submitted the inspector states, is cooked food, returned from the cells after the prisoners had finished eating. In this same connection, he says: "Poor cooking, excess of some of the articles given combined with monotony, especially for breakfast is largely the reason for this excess. Such excess not only results in wastefulness but indicate a corresponding insufficiency in the nourishment for the prisoner since the food served is not being eaten. The lack of proper cooking facilities adds very materially to the poor quality of the cooking. It is practically impossible to prepare a decent meal on the range now being used in the kitchen." The general condition

of the Mobile county almshouse was found to be satisfactory, the report alleges. The 61 inmates showed good care, kind treatment and are apparently well and happy.

The interior of the Barbour county jail, the inspector reports was found to be infested with vermin, but the jailor stated he was using every effort to get rid of them. It is also stated that the interior of his jail is badly in need of paint. The almshouse premises were found to be generally clean and orderly and the inmates comfortable. All of the ten prisoners confined in the Barbour county jail at the time of the inspection were negroes.

Conditions at Shelby were found to be unsatisfactory, the report states. The building is in need of painting and repairing throughout, it is declared, and at the time of the inspection the plumbing which was in bad condition from a sanitary standpoint needed fixing. "Insufficiency of the water supply," the report says, "makes proper flushing of toilets, etc., impossible, thus creating an almost unbearable condition." All but two of the cells were found dirty, it is stated, while an insufficient number of bunks made it necessary for bedding to be placed on the floor for some of the prisoners. It is also stated that individual soap and towels were not furnished prisoners and that there was a lack of discipline among the inmates. They were in good health, however, and were seemingly cheerful and contented.

The Lawrence county jail, it is reported, was found in a fairly good condition and relatively clean, but the discipline of the white prisoners was bad. Five of them, it is stated, were in a resentful state of mind and were giving those in charge a great deal of trouble but promised to be more obedient in future.

The inspector states that the Colbert county jail was found to be in a very clean and orderly condition and the prisoners well disciplined, clean and neat in appearance. Food was well cooked and served in abundance. Some overcrowding is reported from the Mobile city jail, but the premises were clean. The Crenshaw county jail contained only one prisoner, a negro man whose sole complaint was that he was lonely. The jail as a whole together with the bedding was clean, the Inspector states.

Crime - 1921.

CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCES

IMPOSED FRIDAY AGGREGATE

OVER 23 YEARS FOR MINOR CASES

With the imposing of sentences upon fourteen persons Friday afternoon convicted during the past week in the Montgomery County Circuit Court the work of that court for the week was cleared up by Judge Leon McCord. Of the fourteen sentences imposed nine of them were for hard labor for the county as follows:

Major Burks, grand larceny, two years hard labor and 111 days cost of court.

Will Cash, violating prohibition laws, three months hard labor, 132 days cost.

Willie Edwards, grand larceny, 18 months, 74 days cost.

Henry Jackson grand larceny, 18 months, 71 days cost.

Levy Moore, grand larceny, 2 years, 78 days cost.

Clayton Thomas, grand larceny, 1 year, 69 days cost.

Charlie Pierce and Bennie Warren, burglary and grand larceny 18 months, 34 days cost each.

Jessie Ellington, concealed weapon, 6 months, 78 days, hard labor for the county. In addition to this sentence he was given an indeterminate sentence of from 3 to 4 years in the state penitentiary for burglary and grand larceny.

Leroy Echols on two occasions of petit larceny was given 6 months and 57 days in the first case and 10 days and 42 days in the 2nd. Besides these two sentences he was given an indeterminate sentence of from three to four years in the state penitentiary for burglary and grand larceny and a like sentence for grand larceny.

Those sentenced to the state penitentiary were:

James Henderson, grand larceny, indeterminate sentence of from 1 year to 1 year and 1 month.

Annie Lee Turks, grand larceny, from 1 to 2 years.

Dick Loraine, white man, forgery in the second degree, 2 years to two years and two months.

W. A. Patrick, charged with grand larceny for having ordered some fish from a local market, asking for change for \$20 and later receiving the money and not giving the porter the money for the fish was given a sentence of from 18 months to 2 years.

Friday morning the court was busy hearing a number of cases as follows:

Henry Barlow, manufacturing prohibited liquor pleaded guilty; Dick Loraine forgery, pleaded guilty; Levy Moore, grand larceny, jury and verdict of guilty; W. A. Patrick, grand larceny, pleaded guilty; Charlie Pierce and Bennie Warren, burglary and grand larceny pleaded guilty; Clayton Thomas and Annie Lee Turks grand larceny, pleaded guilty.

A case against John Smith for grand larceny was not pressed.

The court was recessed until Monday morning at 10 o'clock at which time the hearing of the criminal docket will be resumed.

Alabama.

STREET CAR OPERATOR SHOT AND ROBBED BY 3 NEGROES

S. Stevens, in Charge of "One Man" Car, Has Bullet Fired in Back and Pockets Rifled; Not Expected to Live; Negroes Make Escape Through Window; Police

Montgomery, *Advertiser* 6/1/21
Search For Assailants.

S. Stevens, operator of a Pickett Spring street car, was shot in the back and robbed of his entire day's collections by three negroes shortly before midnight Monday. Stevens is not expected to live.

The three negroes boarded the "one man car" in Chisholm and soon after it passed the city stables coming to Montgomery one of them fired a bullet into the operator's back. Stevens' pockets were then rifled and the negroes jumped out of a window making their escape.

The mechanical make up of the car caused it to stop as soon as the operator moved his hand from the controller when he was shot and the assailants took advantage of their only means of exit, through a window.

The shot attracted the watchman at the city lot who after finding Stevens lying on the front platform of the car in a semi-conscious condition notified the police authorities and the night superintendent at the street car barn. Stevens was hurried to Hill's infirmary where every possible medical attention is being given him although little hope is held out for his recovery.

Stevens was able to give but few of the details of the attack and officials of the street car company declared early this morning that the exact amount stolen would not be known until the receipts of the car for the day are checked up, although it is known to be more than \$25.

One of the negroes was tall and the other two short and chunky. All three were black and had on old faded blue overalls and jumper.

A squad of police headed by Captain Troy Murrell rushed to the scene of the accident as soon as notice was given and every possible effort is being made to locate the three negroes from the little description Mr. Stevens was able to give. At two o'clock this morning the police were scouring the woods in the vicinity of the attack.

Advertiser 6/1/21
Opinion Holds That Justice of Peace Can Issue Criminal and Search Warrants Outside His Jurisdiction in Any Part of State

Montgomery, *Advertiser*, 6/1/21
Justices of the peace in Alabama have the right and authority under the law to issue search warrants

and criminal warrants for service not only outside the confines of the precinct in which the issuing Justice of the peace has jurisdiction, but in any part of the State according to an opinion rendered Monday, by Assistant Attorney General Lamar Field. The assistant attorney general quoted from decisions rendered by the Alabama Supreme Court in support of his holding.

The opinion rendered by Assistant Attorney General Field was rendered upon the request of Conrad W. Austin, chief of the state law enforcement department, and was delivered to him Monday afternoon. In making application for a legal opinion regarding the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, Chief Austin stated Monday that he had done so upon the request of S. E. Gunn, Justice of the Peace of Montgomery, and J. G. Bowen, notary public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, of Mobile.

In the same opinion in which he construed the law in its application to the powers and jurisdiction of justices of the peace in issuing search warrants and criminal warrants, Assistant Attorney General Field held that in the issuing of civil warrants, justices of the peace have no jurisdiction outside the limits of their respective precincts.

Advertiser 6/1/21
CONVICTS CHARGE THEY ARE TREATED WORSE THAN DOGS

Birmingham, Ala., July 20.—Solicitor Joseph R. Tate announced today following a complaint received from state convicts at Rosedale, that they were "being treated worse than dogs," that he would at once institute a rigid investigation.

The convicts complained that they were frequently assaulted by guards without provocation, and forbidden to show their wounds to camp doctors.

The complaint which was filed in writing, adds:

"The guards cock their guns at us, threaten our lives and hit us with their pistols."

The convicts charge that they are not sufficiently fed and that they are "at the mercy of flunkies of the camp."

SIXTEEN COUNTY JAILS FOUND GOOD WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS

Bessemer City Prison Is in Better Condition Since Recommendations of State Inspector Have

Montgomery Advertiser
8/17/21
Been Carried Out

Reports on the condition of sixteen county jails in Alabama in addition to a number of almshouses, which reports have just been filed with Governor Thomas E. Kilby by Dr. Glenn Andrews, state prison inspector, show that the institutions are in fairly good condition with a few exceptions. Even in these exceptional cases, the inspector's criticisms are relatively mild, however.

A summary of Dr. Andrew's reports on the sixteen institutions visited, shows the following:

Lee county jail: Lower floor painted and jail clean with the exception of the quarters for negroes, where the plumbing is said to have been found out of order while an accumulation of left over food added to the disorder and insanitation. Floor drain in apartment for white men also said to be out of order. Bedding found clean; food ample and well cooked. Almshouse: Program of improvement going forward with much accomplished, and when completed will be highly satisfactory.

Chambers county jail: Recently painted and cleaned throughout and in a much more satisfactory condition than on last inspection. Report states however, that there is a lack of system in keeping ration sheets and that the feeding is done on a guess work basis. Inspector states also that cooking was inferior and service unsatisfactory.

Perry county jail: Clean and orderly; no complaints from prisoners, but the inspector states the building does not conform to the requirements of law in a number of respects and stands condemned. At the almshouse, the inspector says he noted that most of the beds were old and without springs, and "the mattresses old, very inferior and uncomfortable", but he adds that with this exception, conditions were fairly satisfactory.

Talladega county jail: Building clean; prisoners neat and well disciplined; but repair work needed on some of the cells. Meals well cooked and ample. Kitchen extremely hot and needs ventilation. Almshouse: Marked improvement noted since last inspection, and when improvements are completed, institution will be very satisfactory.

Tallapoosa county jail: Building has been painted and much improved since last inspection. Dr. Andrews states however that, "The bedding was soiled on several bunks and the negro prisoners in need of clean clothing and proper bathing". The jail, he states was quite clean. The report continues: "Fourteen prisoners were in the jail, one a negro boy 12 or 14 years of age, is confined with adult prisoners, and another white man, formerly an inmate of the Bryce Hospital, said to have escaped from there on June 7, 1921, and arrested for attempting to shoot his brother about a week before the date of this inspection, was confined in the same cell with another prisoner". Food well cooked, neatly served and

2,701 CONVICTS IN PRISONS OF ALABAMA

Montgomery Advertiser
8/14/21
Steady Increase During Spring

Terms of Courts in State Shown in Report

Records in the office of the state warden general show that there are now a total of 2,701 convicts in the various state prisons and prison camps throughout Alabama. Of this number 713 are white men, seven white women, 1,859 negro men and 122 negro women. In March, 1916, the number of convicts in the state prisons reached its highest peak in history at 3,269.

In April 1919 the number of convicts decreased to only 2,188, but since that time a steady increase has been apparent, the highest point in any single day being reached during the past month, when 2,707 prisoners were reported confined in the various state penal institutions. In August 1920 the number of convicts was 2,310, the increase for the year being almost 400.

The following table shows where the 2,701 convicts are now confined:

	Male		Female	
	White	Negroes	White	Negroes
Aldrich	72	262	0	2
Banner	60	364	0	2
Bell	0	303	0	2
Ellen	154	333	0	0
Flat Top	85	89	0	0
No. Four	30	73	0	1
River Falls	119	0	4	
Speigner	174	131	7	108
(T.B.)	12	35	0	3
(Non.)	70	132	0	0
Capitol	0	13	0	0
In Transit	1	5	0	0
Totals	713	1859	7	122

EXECUTION DATE FOR TWO NEGROES IS SET

Montgomery Advertiser
John Henry Barnett and Willie

Williams Will Hang in

December
10/30/21

Friday, December 2, is the date set by Judge Leon McCord in Circuit Court, for the execution of John Henry Barnett and Willie Williams, two negroes, convicted of G. The execution will take place in the county jail, it was stated. Judge McCord fixed the date when sentences were imposed in court at noon Saturday.

Lorenzo Brown and Victor Williams, negroes who were convicted of robbery, were given a life sentence in the penitentiary; Sam McDade, negro, convicted of murder, was also given life sentence in the penitentiary. Robert Warren,

negro, convicted of murder, was given penitentiary sentence of 25 years.

Others sentenced Saturday were: Aaron Wheeler, negro, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary; Mattie Lou Williams, negro, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; Kate Sullivan, negro, convicted of petit larceny, sentenced to three months and 42 days. Lizzie Moore, negro, convicted of assault and battery, sentenced to 135 days; Jim Adams, negro, convicted of violating the prohibition law, sentenced to 93 days hard labor.

Mrs. Anita Cabel's motion for a new trial was passed until next Wednesday by Judge Walter B. Jones. Mrs. Cabel was convicted of assault and battery, having been charged with throwing carbolic acid on Mrs. W. D. Loftin. Two other matters were also passed until Wednesday for disposition.